

**Another Specimen of Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*).**—It is with peculiar pleasure that I am enabled to supplement Mr. Lawrence's recent account of the capture of Bachman's Warbler in Louisiana,\* by the record of a specimen from Florida. Mr. M. E. Spencer, keeper of the lighthouse at Sombrero Key, off Southern Florida, whose name will be long remembered in connection with the re-discovery of Swainson's Warbler,† has recently sent me the head and wings of a Bachman's Warbler which struck his light tower on the night of March 21, 1887. Mr. Ridgway has kindly compared this specimen with Audubon's type in the National Museum, and pronounces it to be an adult female.

This record is of unusual interest, not alone because it adds a bird to the fauna of Florida, but because it is the second positive record of the capture of Bachman's Warbler anywhere in the United States for more than half a century.

The only specimens of Bachman's Warbler at present known to have been taken in the United States are the following:

Two skins, male and female, belonging to the U. S. National Museum, collected at Charleston, South Carolina, by Dr. John Bachman. The female was taken in July, 1833, and the male is supposed to have been shot at about the same time. These specimens are the types of Audubon's description and plate.

A skin, male, in the collection of Mr. George N. Lawrence, collected at or near Lake Pontchartrain, La., by Charles S. Galbraith, in the spring of 1886.

A mounted specimen, female, belonging to the old Lafresnaye collection, now in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History; locality, date of capture, and name of collector unknown. This is the subject of Mr. Brewster's recent article in 'The Auk' (Vol. IV, No. 2, 1887, p. 165). Mr. Ridgway informs me that Mr. Brewster was wrong in supposing this specimen to be the female figured by Audubon, as that specimen belongs to the National Museum. But since Audubon states that several specimens were secured by Dr. Bachman, it is not impossible that one of them may have found its way into the Lafresnaye collection.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Washington, D. C.*

**Additional Specimens of Bachman's and Swainson's Warblers.** obtained by Mr. Chas. S. Galbraith, in the Spring of 1887.—Mr. Galbraith returned in May from Louisiana, where he had been collecting birds during the spring, at the same locality on Lake Pontchartrain where he obtained the specimen of Bachman's Warbler last year. He was requested to pay special attention to procuring Bachman's and Swainson's Warblers. ✓ Of the former (*Helminthophila bachmani*) he procured six specimens, two each of adult males and females and two immature females.

\* Auk, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan. 1887, pp. 35-37.

† Auk, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1885, pp. 62 and 104.

The adult males have the under plumage of a brighter yellow than that of the one obtained last year; the color, however, is of a rather light shade, not the deep yellow represented in Audubon's plates; the dark markings on the crown and upper breast are similar to the one procured last year.

The upper plumage of the adult female closely resembles that of the male, except that there is no indication of black on the crown, and on the front there is only a dull yellowish tinge; the under plumage is of a lighter yellow than in the male, with a dusky, grayish patch on the lower part of the neck, without any appearance of black as given in Mr. Audubon's plate, though in his description he says "fore-neck dusky."

The young female is quite like the adult in its upper plumage, but has the under plumage grayish, with just a tinge of yellow.

Both sexes of the adult are of the same dimensions: length, 4.50 inches; wing, 2.37; tail, 2; bill, .44; tarsus, .70. The young measure a little smaller.

In the color of its upper plumage (excepting the crown) this species closely resembles the Tennessee Warbler, and the young does somewhat in the under plumage, but they are easily distinguished by the whitish stripe over the eye and the dusky line from the bill to the eye in the Tennessee Warbler.

I requested Mr. Galbraith to note any peculiarity of habits, but he secured none of the specimens himself, all being killed by his assistants; to one of the males is attached a label with the following account: "Killed March 29, 1887; testes large. Killed on the upland; seen to fly from the ground to a small tree."

He procured but nine specimens of Swainson's Warbler (*Ictinia swainsoni*), which seems remarkable, as he collected so many more last year when not specially looking for them. They are probably local in their habits, and the colony was reduced by the number obtained last year.—GEORGE N. LAWRENCE, *New York City*.

[It may be of interest to add that three of the six specimens of Bachman's Warbler, mentioned above as obtained this year by Mr. Galbraith, are now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and that the other three, and also the specimen obtained by Mr. Galbraith in 1886, are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. This increases the number of specimens taken in the United States to *eleven*. Several specimens, as is well known, have been taken in Cuba.—J. A. A.]

**Birds laying their Eggs in the Nests of other Birds.**—In 'The Auk' for January, Mr. H. B. Bailey, of South Orange, N. J., reports the finding of eggs of the Brown Thrush in the nest of the Wood Thrush. I have the eggs of *Coccyzus americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus* taken from the same nest, two of the former and one of the latter. I think the nest was of *americanus*, but I could not distinguish which bird was on the nest at the time I found it.